

Communications

"Farmers' Club." Among other things, it was recalled that an attempt should be made, in the summer of 1904, to get up an "Agricultural Fair" and in due order to get up this fair, the club was organized. The president of the club, was appointed manager of affairs, and on the occasion. Much credit is due to Mr. Herbert for his efforts in this connection. He was a very energetic man, and for the working energy and indigestible zeal with which he has prosecuted his designs for advancing the agricultural interests of Bristol. The fair was held on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of September, Tuesday, Oct. 11th, closing on Thursday. The morning of Tuesday dawned clear and bright, and at an early hour a large concourse of people had assembled. The fair was held in the open air, and the ground was covered with a large number of tents and booths. Quite a large number from the neighboring towns were present, and much interest was manifested in the display of fine stock, specimens of grain, and other agricultural products. The fair was a success, and the people were much pleased with the results. The fair was held in the open air, and the ground was covered with a large number of tents and booths. Quite a large number from the neighboring towns were present, and much interest was manifested in the display of fine stock, specimens of grain, and other agricultural products. The fair was a success, and the people were much pleased with the results.

The display of vegetables and fruit was unusually large, and the specimens of needle-leaf and fancy articles were of a high order of merit. The exhibitors to be bound none of their sisters in these elegant accomplishments.

It was expected that on Wednesday, Gov. Chamberlain would be present. On invitation of Mr. Herrick he had kindly consented to deliver on the occasion his address on the "Barrenness of Lee" for the benefit of the Farmers Club. The day, however, being rainy, the programme was postponed, and there was a change of programme, deferring the exercises arranged for Wednesday until the day following.

The weather on Thursday being comparatively pleasant, the exercises were held in the afternoon. The Governor and party arrived on the grounds at about 11 o'clock, and were conducted to the residence of Col. James Erskine, where, with a few ladies, they remained until 12 o'clock.

After dinner the Governor proceeded first to the hall of exhibition. Meanwhile, the crowd were moving in the direction of the Congregational church, where the exercises were to be held. The hall was soon crowded to its utmost capacity; men and ladies were filled, and the throng about the doors was said to be greater than the throng within. The

the desk, supported on the right by Col. James E. McKim, and Hon. E. Wilder Farley, on the left by Hon. Arnold Biancy. On the platform in front were seated Hon. David Chamberlain, Chairman of the occasion; Thomas Herbert, Esq., J. H. Hazelton, Esq., and Hon. Everett Sels on, of Damariscotta. The exercises opened with music by the Damariscotta Band. Hon David Chamberlain in a few appropriate and complimentary remarks, introduced to the assembly the speaker of the day, "The Hero of Little Round Bay." Top, the loved and honored Governor of Maine, Joshua L. Chamberlain."

The address was high'y interesting throughout, and was delivered in a style at once simple, elegant and effective. There were passages of exquisite beauty and sublimity; especially those descriptive of the scene from the heights of the Appomattox mountains to the Arroyo of Lee in the valley, of the present House.

ation of the flag of truce, by Major Semmes, and that and also solemn surrender of the Confederate arms to Federal officials, of both of which the speaker was a witness. He then proceeded to explain upon those and kissing them reverently with tears, of the long procession passing through all the day, wherein "a million of our people" were present, and that he had been rejoined as if by the voice of his brethren. "In fine, the noble presence of the speaker and the excellence of the address more than initiated the highest expectations of the assembly."

He then proceeded to the reading of a splendid address which was answered by a burst of music from the band, at first loud and rejoicing as if full of thanks for giving for victory and the peace restored, then lowering to a low and solemn tone, as if in sympathy with the griefs of those and fields slain, where the dead, the living, and Wilber Forcey was then introduced. In few well chosen words he complimented the speaker and the people, and then proceeded to read the following terms, congratulating the people of the "Old Virginia Town of Bristol" on their earnest success in this first step, and then closed by wishing them great future prosperity.

His remarks were received with great applause. Three cheers were now proposed and given for the "Damariscotta Band," and the assembly were dismissed. A procession was then formed, joined by the ladies, and accompanied by the band to escort the Governor to the residence of Col. Erskine. The crowd then dispersed, some lingering on the Fair Grounds and many gathered again at the hall of exhibition. The people of Bristol may be congratulated on their

success in the Agricultural Fair of 1870. Let us trust the year to come will bring new and increased prosperity, and even a more abundant display of excellent choice things gathered from field, orchard, garden and fireside. M.

Bristol, Oct., 16th, 1870.

For the Maine Farmer.

Town Fair at Falmouth.

Learning that the farmers of Falmouth were to hold their second annual Show and Fair on the eleventh instant, we took the occasion to visit them and no

the results of their enterprise. As we neared the ground the long stretch of carriages that lined the road on either side, gave evidence that the citizens were making it a gala day, and that their friends from the neighboring towns had come out to join them. There were hundreds of persons present, and as many of them gathered in small companies comparing their different methods of cultivating the soil, of breeding or of the general management of the farms, we were strengthened in our opinion that the town Fair is the Fair where the farmer derives the most information, and that most advances the pursuit of agriculture.

The contributions, both on the ground and in the hall, were of the first quality, and in amount would have done credit to a larger town. Of cattle, there was a large display of native, with some grade and pure bred stock. The unusually dry season had lessened but slight traces on them, for the farmers here do not think it policy to allow their stock to grow thin on short pastures, when a little soil feeding will carry

then through in good flesh. Their pure bred stock shows a step in the right direction, and that they intend to know for what purpose they are breeding. They will undoubtedly find it to their advantage to increase it. There were a number of fine-looking stallions with a good proportion of family horse breeding mares and colts. Mr. Asa Field takes the first premium for stallion. We noticed Robert Hutton, Esq., on the ground with his thoroughbred stallion, "Scythian," which he recently purchased from Mr. W. W. Cheney, of Belmont, Mass., by whom it was bred. Scythian seemed to be the centre of attraction for the admirers of fine horses. He is for sale at \$1,400. He stands 15½ hands high, has plenty of

and muscle, with a good trotting gait. He is of bright bay color, with black points, and is very kind and gentle in disposition. He received no premium, not having been owned in town sufficiently long to be eligible.

low him to impete.

Swine and fowl were not wanting either in quantity or quality, but there were no sheep, that pest of the sheep-grower, the dog, having cleared the town of them. Why will not our Legislature enact a law that shall aid the farmers in protecting their sheep from dogs?

In the hall there was a good show of fruits of all kinds ever grown in this section, not omitting peaches all looking delicious enough to set one longing to taste their quality. Here were also mammoth vegetable bundles of wheat and trusses of corn, with ears of extraordinary length, and filled out plump to the tips. Jars of butter, yellow as gold and fragrant as June were here made by the hands of the wives and daughters. The walls and tables lined with rugs and quilts.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Meeting at Farmington.

I would address a few words through your columns to those interested in farming matters in this county. The next session of the Maine Farmers' Union will be held in our shire town, Farmington, at the Court House. During former sessions, it has been usual to have informal meetings each day or evening, and sometimes on the Sabbath. These probably will be such meetings at the coming session, where those who attended them will have opportunity not only to hear, but to express their own views upon subjects of common interest. The speakers of these sessions are commonly made quite lively, as well as instructive, and might be rendered more so, if every one would buy said difference, and take a part.

It is probable to be the first meeting in January, 1878, and will probably hold three or four days. It occurs at a season of the year when farmers and mechanics

are not generally very hard pressed with work. So let us come out *en masse*, and have a regular jollification meeting. And whilst let it be remembered, that individual benefit may be obtained not alone from the discussions in public gatherings, but persons can invite members of the Board home with them, whereby great many valuable suggestions can be drawn out in the presence, as it were, of the topics themselves, which might not be thought of in their absence. If we cannot show our beautiful fields with their varieties of soil, we can exhibit our stock and flocks, compare notes as to the different manner of feeding, watering, bedding, etc. In this way we shall become instructors perhaps, and stand the chance of learning

co, the difference between the Maine State Board of Agriculture and the Maine State Agricultural Society—a difference which seems not to be known by many, and which I think you are well informed in other matters; for those who are in the habit of speaking of the two as one and the same.

I offer the suggestion here, that we get up, during the session, an exhibition of fruits and vegetables. By this means, the members of the Board can acquire personal knowledge of our county productions in this line, and may find it proper to give a good report of them to the State, so that the approaching session will be the first in the county and that there will not be a repetition probably for many years, as there are seventeen counties in the State, and some of them much larger than ours.

S. DILL.

Phillip, Oct 21, 1870.

County Agricultural Societies

Fall Exhibitions.

There are three incorporated agricultural societies within the limits of Waldo county viz: Waldo, located at Belfast, North Waldo, at Unity, and Waldo and Prospect at Monroe. The last named includes two towns in Penobscot county. All these societies held exhibitions this year. There are also seven Farmers Clubs in the county, one of which the Prospect & Stockton club held an exhibition this year. We give

This is the original and oldest society in the country. The annual convention was held on 4th and 5th of October, but owing to the severe storm at that time it had to be postponed and held the 7th and 8th. On account of the storm the show of stock and the outdoor exhibition was much smaller than it would have been if fair. The indications were favorable for a large turnout, as the show at the hall was better than ever before.

Whole number of entries 300. Two hundred of these were at the hall, and 100 on the ground. The following premiums were awarded:

Oxen. Draft oxen, 1st, to W. S. Miller; 2d, O. Cunningham. Working Oxen, 5 years old and over, 1st, J. M. Smith. Working Oxen, 2 years old and under, 1st, J. M. Smith. W. W. Larabee; 2d, Wg. Mc-

Glry. Test of 4 exm, 21, to Vinal Hills. Pair 3 year olds, 1st, J. M. Savery; 21, Wm. McGilvery. Two year olds, 1st, to J. M. Savery; 21, T. McKinley. Yearlings, 1st, Wm. McGilvery. N. Shaw, 5 year olds, gratuity.

Jersey. 1st, B. S. Merritt; 1st, W. S. Miller. Yearlings, 1st, Jas Goodale. Milk cows, 1st, J. J. M. Savery; 21, N. Shaw. Spook Cows, 1st, J. M. Savery; 21, Vinal Hills. Two year old Heifer in Milk, 1st, to Orren Cunningham. Two year old Heifer, 1st, to Vinal Hills.

Swine. 1st, to W. N. Hall for sow and pigs.

Poultry. Collection of live fowl, 1st, to L. M. Smith. Variety, 1st to Horace M. Thurlow, a fine show.

Sheep. Flock of ten, 1st, to E. Morrill. Ten

were four foals, but only one having the required number. Rams, 1st, to David Sears, Jr., for Hampshire Down; 2d John Young, Merino; 3d to N. Shaw, Leicester. There were 7 rams present.

Horses. Best yearling, 2d, John H. Piche. Best brood mare, Danbar & Wilson. Family carriage, 1st, O. Cunningham; 2d, J. D. Tucker. Farm or work, 1st, H. Danbar; 2d, D. C. Tooaker. Best stallion, John Stratford 1st, James Nickerson. 2d. Breeding mare and foal, 1st, A. Piper; 2d, B. F. Houston; 3d, J. H. Clark. Mare or gelding 3 years old, 1st, H. Reynolds; 2d, H. Butler; 3d, G. E. Bresler. 2 year old, 1st, John H. Piche; 2d, W. Watson; 3d, C. A. Piper. Stallions 3 years old, 1st, A. H. Cram; 2d, A. Morrill. Stallion 2 years old, 1st, Philip Mithoney. J. D. Tucker showed

The trotting was upon the whole the best we have ever had. It was entirely a show of home muscle, all the horses, with but a single exception, belonging to the county. They were nearly all fine looking animals, and they were an indication of the improvement which is being made in horse breeding in the county. The first match was three year olds, in which there were four contestants. Won by Fannie Wellman, time 1.4 in 1.45 and 1.41. For best 4 year old

troter, 6 miles in 12-1/2 mins. 1st. For best yearling trotter, Benjamin Colson, of Monroe, entered b. m. Shoo Fly; E. H. Nealley, Monroe, blk. m. Gipsy Said. Shoo Fly won in 2 heats, time 3:29, 3:29 1/2.

For best 6 year old trotter, A. M. Brake, Lincolnville, entered blk. g. Ranaway; Daniel L. Pitcher, Belfast, American Lady; Teoford Durham, Monroe, b. a. Monroe Boy; J. M. Huxford, Brooks, blk. a. Waldo Chief; T. K. Prescott, Northport, b. g. Tige. American Lady did not appear, Waldo Chief won in 3 heats, time 3:03 1/2, 3:00, 3:00 1/2.

For best trotter 6 years old or upward, G. L. Turner, Palermo, entered, b. a. Gen. Joe Hooker; D. L. Cross, Lincolnville, b. a. Harry Hayford; A. J. Dean,

DeLafat, g. Grey Stranger; Jas. Haley, Frankfort, b. m. Lidy Haley. Joe Hooker won in 3 heats. The committee awarded 1st premium to Gen. Joe Hooker, 21, to Grey Stranger, 31, to Harry Hayford, 3—2—2; Harry Hayford, 2—3—3; Lidy Haley, 4—4—4. Time 2:46, 2:46, 2:46.

For purse open to all horses raised and owned in the county that have never heated in 3 minutes, I. W. Havener, Searpoint, entered b. g. Ned Havener, S. M. Young, Lincolnville, a. Gen. Howard; A. M. Drake, r. g. Runaway; Thos. Morton, Frankfort, b. m. Howard. Howard won in 3 heats. Time 3:01, 3:03, 3:00. Runaway second in each heat. The committee award premiums to Gen. Howard, 23 money to Runaway.

For Independent Purse—Sweepstakes, \$24, and \$10.00. P. M. Moody, entered b. g. Victor; Chas. Barkett, b. g. Red Jacket. Victor won in 5 heats, times 2:46 1/4, 2:42, 2:46 1/4.

At the Hall. The exhibition at the Hall was superior in most departments to that of previous years. The show of fruit was the largest and best ever made by the society and is worthy of all praise. Nearly the whole of the long table on the front side of the Hall, upwards of 80 feet, was occupied by the fruit exhibitors the principal ones being as follows: Hiram Chase collection, including 38 varieties of apples, 9 of pears, 8 of grapes, one of plums and one of

peaches. W. Y. Wainwright collection, including apples, grapes, 6 varieties and pears, also dishes of apples and pears. The Pomona variety collection, also dishes and baskets of apples. R. B. Swett, 28 varieties of apples. Calvin Pitcher, 2d. collection fruit including apples variety, upland cranberries, barberries and grapes. Among other leading exhibitors were Wm. McDevilly specimens 4 kinds of grapes grown under glass in open air, also 3 varieties pears. Emory Sawyer, Seedling crab apple, Nouveau Pocteen pears one of which weighed 10 ounces. Charles Foulkes pear bush, 1000 specimens. C. G. Glicker, cranberry bush. R. M. Lovett specimen two varieties cranberries bush. each. D. L. Pitcher two bushes apples. Elijah Morrell bush and plate of apples.

The show of butter was large, and of good quality.

There were fifteen specimens on exhibition. Among the principal makers were Vinyl Hills, Howard Murphy, Jason Hills, James Bicknell, Mrs. B. F. Stevens, J. D. Tucker, James Brook, N. Shaw. Specimens of butter were shown made by Anabel Miller and 12

House Culture of *Hyacinths*. The following from the *Country Gentleman* on the management of *Hyacinths* in the house during winter is not at all a *var. of flowers*. *Hyacinths* rank first in the list of bulbs, because they are the sweetest of flowers, and will bloom so perfectly. The cultivars are the best for in-door culture, whether water, moss or pots, and the earliest blooming will give the preference in our selection. For growing in glasses, the *Hyacinths* are the most desirable, and these should be started as soon possible. (October is the best time to commence optional; and dark blue glasses are the best adapted for the purpose.) The *Hyacinths* should be set in the water without allowing the bulb to touch the water; it should be at least half an inch below the bulb. The water should be changed every day, and the use of charcoal kept the water sweet; and an evaporator should be used to keep the water from getting much more than the same as that in the glass. When

Hyacinths are placed in the glasses, set them in a dark cellar or closet, frost proof. It should be, because the leaves will start too soon if the temperature is warm. The germ of the delicious flower already folded up within the bulb; the roots are led to nourish its tender growth, so darkness is necessary to retard the leaves and push the roots. Attending to this necessity is the cause of the failure of amateurs to grow fine flowers from bulbous plants. The rule holds good in all cases.

Common flower pots are not deep enough to grow tulips perfectly, for the roots strike deeply. If they are from eight to ten inches in depth they will be well filled with the white fibres. Three good sized

Onions grow well in pots of nine inches in diameter, and should be set so close as to be able to fill up the interstices. They should be rich but light; a good deal of manure is necessary, but not too much. The soil should be of the nature of the soil that will produce fine results. Stirring sand is the best to use. The bulb must be planted so that the shoot is just above the soil, and manure can be obtained it is well to cover the whole face of the pot with it. Wet the sand thoroughly, and keep in the dark from five to six weeks. When brought out from the closet, the bulbs will be small and green, but will have a hard, white, or burn them in the sunlight—but in three or four days they will be accustomed to them, and must have plenty of water, in which twice a week a few drops liquid ammonia can be added. This will give the

ers a high color. One drop in the water containing each plant will increase the vigor of the plant. The plants are very hardy and will grow in places which are rolled in many thicknesses around each bulb; in place it in the dark on a plate, and do not let the leaves become dry. When ready to force its bloom, it is about with pliable wire, adding more moss if white fibres appear. They must be well covered, and they will either see the plant will grow. Success is to be had from the first. A room of water suited for their perfect bloom. Bubs are often injured by a dry, hot, badly-ventilated room. They need fresh air as much as human plants. There is no such easier cultivation than the Hyacinth; and whose growth is more rapid and interesting to observe. The flower-spike springs forth in all its

Feed the colts and Calves Well.

It is a generally accepted maxim in all stock feed-
tation, with growing animals, excessive nourishment
is the most profitable. It takes a certain quantity of
feed to keep the machine running; so much to supply
waste through the lungs; so much for the waste of
muscle; so much to replace the discarded ma-
terial; so much to supply the waste of the organs
as intended. The consumption—the practical de-
mand—of the amount of food occurs in all cases; so
all when the animal remains stationary as to growth,
when it was increasing in weight from day to day.
From the assimilated food in excess of this waste
all profit accrues. The rule is as good for colts as
for calves. If they are not sufficiently fed, all that
is taken on by the digestive organs, goes to sustain the

functions of the animal—it is used up for “running expenses.” Every ounce beyond this tells on its health, and the more ounces it can be made to take in a day beyond that which the natural wastes of the animal can dispose of, the more rapid will be its development; for if the food be of the right kind, the animal is living under suitable conditions as exercise, sunlight and fresh air, development will keep pace with growth.

By way of illustration, we will assume that a horse, three years old, has eaten the equivalent of ten tons of grain, and one hundred pounds of oats, and that his waste excretions weigh twenty tons. To get the weight of his food. The weight represents all that has been actually saved from a vast amount of food. Of the remainder, all that has been assimilated by the animal

gone for "running expenses." The ten hundred-dollar horse will save the owner ten dollars and odd pounds are all the profit that the mill has to make. Obviously, if by supplying the material for sale, we can accumulate the profit for a shorter time, we shall save the "running" expense so long. If it were possible to accumulate the whole weight of body in three years instead of five years, we should save two-fifths of the cost of supporting the animal's life while it is developing to a useful condition. That it is possible to do this, the tender race run by horses two years old sufficiently prove. Some immense gains have been made by the sale of the pups of coll-blooded horses, with whom early maturity has not hitherto been an especial desideratum; but enough can be gained to add greatly to the profit of feeding; and after all, horse-

ing is only another means for converting the price of the soil into a more saleable form. It is withal bound to say (and the statement is sustained by my own observation) that common horses may become as large as stags, and as enduring at the age three years as they generally are at five.—*Horse papers in American Agriculture.*

aters all this time where they will keep warm, add salt and salt to taste just as you are ready to serve the soup; break the oysters in two and put into the soup; break the oysters are put in.

Salt should always be put in the last thing in any soup, stew or fricassee, where milk is used, or it is apt curdle. Oysters should never be boiled, but only simmered; it makes them tough and shrinks them; all you do is to stew them heat them but not boil them.

all them, always have the soup or gravy hot.

Oyster Dressing. Put in a quart of water, two oysters, salt and pepper to taste, if you think you will need it, add an onion on the stove to heat, but not boil. Drain the onion off in a saucpan, as soon as it boils add half a pound of butter and some pepper; when this boils add a pint of cream and thicken it with flour, after

Oyster Stew with Flour. The same, only no cream; (thicken with flour) and with flour when the stew is ready to pour the oysters over it. It is best to heat the oysters hot that you put your oysters in to send to the table, as they are so much better hot than merely warm.

Oyster Stew without Cream. Make in all respects the same as with cream, only substituting half a pint of water for the cream. Many persons prefer oysters stewed in this way.

Oyster Fritters. Make a batter of milk, flour, eggs, cream of tartar, galenatus, salt in proper proportion. Don't make any thicker than for pan cakes.

Recipe for Preserving Eggs.

The eggs are beaten to a uniform consistency, and spread out in thin cakes on butter plates. This dries them into a paste, which is to be packed in close cans and sealed. When required for use, the paste can be dissolved in water, and beaten to a foam like fresh eggs. It is said that eggs can be preserved for years in this way, and retain their flavor. We don't know where this receipt originated, but we give it for what it is worth.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Augusta, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1870.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

PROSPECTUS FOR 1871.

VOLUME XXIX.

THE MAINE FARMER

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

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in New England, and more useful and valuable to MAINE READERS

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HOMAN & BANGS, Publishers.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 24, 1870.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

The great expense we are incurring for the proposed enlargement and improvement of the FARMER, renders it necessary for us to commence our new volume with as large a number of paying subscribers as possible.

We have many names upon our list who are in arrears for the paper for one, two and three years—some of them for a still longer period. According to our published terms, these delinquent subscribers are charged at the rate of \$2.50 per annum, which they are legally and morally bound to pay. We wish to make them a proposition, which we think all who will regard a liberal one, and of which we trust they will take immediate advantage.

All persons in arrears who will send us the amount now due, at the rate of \$2 per year and two dollars in addition, shall receive credit for all past arrears, and for a year's subscription in advance. This offer to stand open until the 1st of January, 1871. All payments made at this office, or by mail, or to our authorized agents previous to that date, will be credited in accordance with the terms above stated.

Our New Growth.

The fragrant odor returns that have been made public, as one assistant after another completed his work, made it quite certain that Maine had not kept her usual rate of increase in population. Too many towns had lost or remained stationary. Yet we think the public was hardly prepared to learn, as the statistics now show, that we have barely scraped a decline. The following table exhibits the progress of Maine in population, as shown distinctly by the U. S. Census:

Year. Population. Increase. Per cent. of increase.

1790 90,541

1800 151,719

1810 228,706

1820 289,415

1830 392,415

1840 501,708

1850 688,169

1860 828,270

1870 908,423

It will be seen that our growth was most rapid from 1790 to 1800. Thereafter it declined. It rallied a little in 1800, the first decade of our existence as a State; but from that time to the present the rate of increase has steadily and rapidly fallen. It is low tide now with the old State of Maine, so far as the number and growth of its population are concerned.

Various causes have conspired against us. Immigration from other States, which was at one time in our history very brisk, had, after dwindling down for many years, substantially ceased long before 1860. The great fame of the fertile lands of the West, the gold fields of the Pacific slope, and the busy streets of Boston, New York and other commercial centers, that are always drawing their best blood from the country, and giving little back, have been constantly draining us of our adventurous spirits, taking for the most part men on the sunny side of life; but we were not aware that the depletion in these directions had been much greater since 1800 than before.

There are many other causes to be deduced from a perusal of our history. The example of Massachusetts, and the fact that she has been steadily growing, are not making an attempt to say it. If we succeed, and success seems well assured, we shall make a better show in the next census.

After all it is best to console our wounded pride with a philosophical view of the matter, remembering that there are many things to be desired in life, and that high place on the census roll. If we have made an advance in virtue and intelligence, in the supply of our physical wants, we have done much better than they who have gained only in numbers.

How Oil-Cloth Carpets are Made.

Having recently passed a half hour in the oil-cloth factory of Messrs. Paine, Wilder & Co. in Hallowell, it occurred to us that many of our readers would be interested in an account of the method of making oil-cloth carpeting.

The cloth employed is burlap, a fabric made mostly in Dundee, Scotland, from jute fibre. It comes in bolts of one or two hundred yards, from forty inches to six feet in width. The first thing to be done is to cut the cloth into pieces twenty-five yards long. A sling of glue is then applied, and after allowing a sufficient time to dry, the cloth is again rolled up, about twelve pieces to each roll, and allowed to lie until ready for the application of the paint.

Before any of the figures are laid upon the cloth, it receives several coats of a uniform color, generally a reddish brown, as a ground-work. This paint is composed of linseed oil and ochre. It is applied drawing the cloth through a machine consisting of rollers and scraping edges, which spread the paint evenly and rapidly over the cloth, one man standing by the machine, and dipping on paint with a great iron spoon.

The room where the cloth is painted is a large hall, the floor of which is covered with several tiers of racks reaching from the floor to the top of the room, and twenty-five yards in length. Across the room, at the end of the racks, runs a track upon which the paint machine glides back and forth, so that it may be placed at pleasure opposite either tier. Each piece of cloth, as it passes through the paint machine, is drawn upon one of the racks, and there lies twenty-four hours to dry, when it is ready to receive a second coat, on the other side. Standard goods receive six coats of paint, three on each side, but a cheap article may be contented with four.

After the second coat of paint is dry, the cloth is taken to an adjoining room, and secured by blocks of pulley stones moved by machinery, and assisted by broad knives in the hands of the workmen, to remove all roughness. This is repeated after the fourth coat.

Forty-eight hours after the last coat of paint is applied, the cloth is in condition for printing. To this operation, we go to an upper room, where we find a number of large revolving tables on which are laid the various colors required for the design.

The workmen stand by the tables, and a brush wherewith to apply it to the paint. By each table stand two workmen; before them is a stationary table across which lies the cloth they are painting, and beyond this still a tier of racks for the painted goods to dry on, just as in the paint-room below. The painting is done from wooden blocks of the proper pattern, and generally eighteen inches square, so that if the piece of cloth is two yards wide one block covers a quarter of its width. Each block prints only one color, so that there must be as many blocks as there are colors in the design.

The colors are rolled out on the revolving table, and a block from the freshly painted pad upon which it is lying, lays it carefully upon the cloth, presses it close by tamping it with an iron mallet, and returns it to the pad; while you see that a portion of the pattern, a single color, has been added to the ground-work. As soon as he is done with one color, he pushes the revolving table until it brings the next block within reach. In this way he uses block after block until all the colors have been applied and the figures on that portion of the carpet now before him is complete. The cloth is then drawn forward eighteen inches, and another section of it receives the same treatment. If the cloth is wide, two men work side by side, each painting half the width. The body of the paint used in painting the figures is composed of the best oil and white lead. The blocks and the pads have to be carefully cleaned with naphtha at the close of every day's work.

After the printing, the fabric lies upon the racks two weeks, at the end of which time it is dry enough to be rolled up and carried to the baling-house. In the baling-house, the cloth is rolled up in a very peculiar manner, and is then carried to the warehouse, where it is again unrolled and is ready for use.

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Augusta, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1870.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

PROSPECTUS FOR 1871.

VOLUME XXIX.

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HOMAN & BANGS, Publishers.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 24, 1870.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

The great expense we are incurring for the proposed enlargement and improvement of the FARMER, renders it necessary for us to commence our new volume with as large a number of paying subscribers as possible.

We have many names upon our list who are in arrears for the paper for one, two and three years—some of them for a still longer period. According to our published terms, these delinquent subscribers are charged at the rate of \$2.50 per annum, which they are legally and morally bound to pay. We wish to make them a proposition, which we think all who will regard a liberal one, and of which we trust they will take immediate advantage.

All persons in arrears who will send us the amount now due, at the rate of \$2 per year and two dollars in addition, shall receive credit for all past arrears, and for a year's subscription in advance. This offer to stand open until the 1st of January, 1871. All payments made at this office, or by mail, or to our authorized agents previous to that date, will be credited in accordance with the terms above stated.

Our New Growth.

The fragrant odor returns that have been made public, as one assistant after another completed his work, made it quite certain that Maine had not kept her usual rate of increase in population. Too many towns had lost or remained stationary. Yet we think the public was hardly prepared to learn, as the statistics now show, that we have barely scraped a decline. The following table exhibits the progress of Maine in population, as shown distinctly by the U. S. Census:

Year. Population. Increase. Per cent. of increase.

1790 90,541

1800 151,719

1810 228,706

1820 289,415

1830 392,415

1840 501,708

1850 688,169

1860 828,270

1870 908,423

It will be seen that our growth was most rapid from 1790 to 1800. Thereafter it declined. It rallied a little in 1800, the first decade of our existence as a State; but from that time to the present the rate of increase has steadily and rapidly fallen. It is low tide now with the old State of Maine, so far as the number and growth of its population are concerned.

Various causes have conspired against us. Immigration from other States, which was at one time in our history very brisk, had, after dwindling down for many years, substantially ceased long before 1860. The great fame of the fertile lands of the West, the gold fields of the Pacific slope, and the busy streets of Boston, New York and other commercial centers, that are always drawing their best blood from the country, and giving little back, have been constantly draining us of our adventurous spirits, taking for the most part men on the sunny side of life; but we were not aware that the depletion in these directions had been much greater since 1800 than before.

There are many other causes to be deduced from a perusal of our history. The example of Massachusetts, and the fact that she has been steadily growing, are not making an attempt to say it. If we succeed, and success seems well assured, we shall make a better show in the next census.

After all it is best to console our wounded pride with a philosophical view of the matter, remembering that there are many things to be desired in life, and that high place on the census roll. If we have made an advance in virtue and intelligence, in the supply of our physical wants, we have done much better than they who have gained only in numbers.

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